so by the balance of the party retiring out of sight. After her bath she joined the others and went direct to the shore boat, and thence to the schooner. She was prevailed upon to alandon her firebrand and sail blubbor before leaving the beach. Going abourt the vessel, she went directly to the stove and warmed hersel, indi-

the beach. Going about it the vessel, she went directly to the stove and warmed hersel, indicating that she knew its use. She ate heartily of the food of the crew, appeared to enjoy it, and it agreed with her. Mr. Deitman made her a skirt of ticking, with which, and a sallor's cotton shirt and a black necktie, her attire was complete. She assisted in making her dress, but could not see to thread her needle. Her sewing was quite rude. She appeared much pleased with her new apparel. The following day she went ashore with the men, who made a separate shelter for her which she occupied about a month—the time spent on the island otter hunting. She was quite industrious, carrying wood and water without its being required of her. She appeared contented and happy, frequently singing and chatting to herself. The men could not understand what she said, nor she they; but Mr. N. said it was truly wonderful how she could converse with them by signs. She occupied a portion of her time making water vessels of grass and asphaltum—a substance plentiful on the islands and shore of the main land. The grass was platted into a shape resemiling a demijohn, but wider at the top, and lined with asphaltum, she would put in several small pieces of the last-monitoned substance, then drop on them small pebbles or stones about the size of hulled wainuts, heated sufficiently to neit the sephaltum, and grasping the neck with both hands, the lower end being on the ground, would give it a rapid rotary motion for several minutes and then empty the stones on the ground.

he stones on the ground.

The vessels had a continuous coating on the

the stones on the ground.

The vessels had a continuous coating on the inside, and are reported to have been water tight, the lining even resisting the heat of the sun when covered with water. She had both stonesand earthen vessels in which to boil water and cook if desired. To procure seal blubber, she could kill the seals with a club when on land sunning themselves, or snare them with her sinew ropes. She obtained fire by rubbing two dry sticks together. One of them, partly flat, had a groove atong its entire length; the other was pointed, and fitted into the groove, in which it was rubbed rapidly backward and forward until it burned. As usual, a storm compolled the party to leave the island, and, embarking with their island queen, they soon found themselves at sea in a storm. She made signs that she could stop the storm, and obtaining permission, knell on the deck facing the quarter whence the wind came, and commenced muttering something supposed to be a prayer. She soon got up, and continued the prayer at intervals during the day, apparently without fear; and when the wind began to abate, she turned to her fellow voyagers, and, with a smile, made signs that her prayers had been answered.

When they came in sight of Santa Cruz Island, off this coast, she told them by signs what it was, and indicated how she had seen from her island ships pase up and down, but never land and how, the day previous to her discovery, she had seen the Nidever party pass to the head of the island. She was afraid to make herself known until she knew that there was no danger to her person. There were many places of concealment on the island, and uness taken unawares she would have been hard to find.

As she was about to fand at Santa Barbara an ox team passed, which so delighted her that she taked, in ughed, danced, and gestloniaed; and before that existement ended a man on horseback approached, which gave her even more pleasure than the ox team. At first it was supposed that she thought the man and horse constituted one animali but

The Queen of Spain is going to have a baby. The cabin has records of the agitation in Madrid and the aspect of the court. Never was the birth of an heir to the throne awaited with greater anxiety. The Liberals, confident of the progress of democracy, await the event with groupess of democracy, await the event with smiles; but bitter quarrels are fomenting among the partisans of the sister of the King among the enemies of her friend, Premier Cano-gus. And yet in the monarchical ranks you can hear only shouts of joy. The courtiers cannot see what is at their feet. They believe that the birth of the child of the King will permanently

establish the Spanish monarchy.

The Spaniards will be charmed by the majestic pomp that will attend the birth of the child. The Spanish women, who regard every son of their King as in a measure their own child, will openly express their delight. For the sake of the royal baby, they will pardon the Queen's Austrian birth. But the singular disdain which all the democratic journals have shown for the shows the little importance that they attach to

the birth of a son of Alphonso. No efforts have been spared to give to this event a solemn aspect. All the old etiquette is to be revived. The mother is forbidden to nurse her first baby. They have compelled this woman, when taken with the first pains of childbirth, to consent to receive strangers in her presence. Three habitations, furnished modestly to please the poor people, are set apast for the expected heir, and all the ceremonies that gave such delat to the birth of Alphonso will be reducted for his son. One rite, neglected then, will be performed to-day. The name of the child will be written in the Civil Register. Kings, therefore, are the sons of citizens, the same as other people. They are no longer the sons of God. The King will acknowledge this by the registry. It is a fair sign of the progress of the times. It shows the inevitable subordingtion in Spain, as elsewhere, of royal authority to the authority of the people. The essential ideas of revolutions are recognized in this consession. Such reactions are hours of repose for

the growing strength of democratic ideas.

Not a single movement of the Queen mother will escape the notice of the envious public. With the first pains of her approaching mater-nity, Premier Canovas and his Minister of Jusice, dressed in court uniform, will walk into the apartments of Queen Christine. The doctor will certify that she is about to become a mother. and the Ministers will announce the news to the great crowd of guests invited by the King's decres of the 6th of August.

A brilliant assembly will fill the superb sa-

lons of the palace. Numbers of ladies, with long-trained dresses, will majestically move up the grand staircase, one of the handsomest and largest in the world. Glance at the salons. and you will see an historical procession. The old, however, must take warmth from the new. The different military orders will stand at the side of committees of Congress and of the Senate. Near them will stand the deputies of Asturias, privileged province from the time when King Pelayo and his bear killing sons made it the rampart of Spanish liberty. All will appear in uniforms embellished in gold and silver. Plumed hats and silk stockings are to be worn. The cavallers of Santiago, wrapped in long cloaks, will march at the side of the chevaliers of the orders of the good King Charles III, and of that strong woman called Isabella the Catholic. Christian Rome, which has played so important a part in the history of Spain, will be represented by the Archbishop of Toledo, by the Patriarch of the Indies, and by a ommittee from the Tribunal de las Rota, a unique tribunal created specially for Spain, an oot from the Papacy rooted in the heart of the faithful nation.

The nobility are to be represented by a committee dressed in sumptuous and picturesque costumes, and the army by the Minister and Captain-General of Castile, of which Madrid is thecapital. The people will also be represented by a committee from the Ayuntamiento, a corporation elected by them. Representatives of great nations are also to contribute to this pompous display, made exclusively in the inerests of the dying Bourbon dynasty. All the diplomatic corps have been invited.

When the child is born the venerable Mar-

chioness de Santa Cruz, who performs the functions of chief lady of the bedchamber, will announce to Senor Canovas the happy event, the sex of the child, and the condition of its august mother. Then Senor Canovas, in his sharp and telling voice, will give the news to the invited guests. The times are tempestuous. birth in a salon so crowded, so gay, so excited, so full of all sorts of passions, will actually be saluted as the birth of an established monarchy. Alphonso will appear bearing his newly born son or daughter aloft and exhibit the child to the diplomatic corps and to all the assembled guests. The Minister of Justice will act as notary and register the birth. Then the roar of artillery will announce to all Madrid that the child has seen the light of the beautiful land of Spain. If a boy, twenty-five guns will be fired; if a girl, only fifteen. A white flag will also be raised if it is a girl, and if it is a boy the red and yellow fing of the nation will be hoisted. The baptismal ceremonies are to be new and gorgeous. It is intended to welcome this child as a redeemer, who comes, according to monarchists, to save his father. Like Josus, he will be baptized with the water of the Jordan. The Marquisa de Villa v Mantilla has sent to the King water from the holy river in a magnificent vessel of Bohemian crystal, adorned with silver ornaments. The King received it with extreme

Royalty and religion travel through life together, and religion, grateful for the good ser-vices of King Alphonso, has consented to emerge from its home to meet the child that comes to it so apropos. The nuns of the Meson de Paredes have sent to the palace the font in which Santo Domingo de Guzman, a saint, born in Madrid, and profoundly revered, was baptized. From this font the son of the King will receive his

But what a great ado is made over this little unborn innocent! The ambitions of the court are pursuing the child before its birth. The powerful hand of the King's sister has made itself felt in all his decisions and decrees in reference to the birth of his child. From the old times of the weak King, Don Juan II., the first son of the Eings of Spain was proclaimed and acknowledged as the inheritor of the crown. They called him Prince d'Asturias. His patrimony was the province of Asturias and the splendid lands of Jean Ubeda, Bacza, and Andijar. Three daughters of Spanish kings have been proclaimed Princesses-the daughter-bylaw of Don Enrique IV., the famous Juana la Beltraneja; Queen Isabelia, mother of the present King, and Maria Francisca Isabella, thesister of the King. As the son of Alphonso must naturally be the Prince d'Asturias, his birth will rob the King's sister of her title of Princess, a dignity that makes her the superior of all her sisters. She cannot avoid this terrible blow to her pride, if the child is a boy; but she has tried to escape it, and to remain Princess, or at least to prevent anybody else from gaining the title, provided the child should prove to be a girl. Sefior Canovas is the service fanatic of royalty in Spain, and the despotic master of the monarch. He is a thorough believer in the importance of the actual Princess, who has the same hatred of the people and the same supercilious airs as himself. He is aincere in his belief that the energy and intellisence of the Princess are necessary for the prestige of the monarchy in Spain, and he has desired to spare her by compelling the King to sign a decree confirming her title, even if he hould be the father of a daughter. Even if the laughter were made Princess d'Asturias she might lose the title, for the King is still young. and he may yet have a son. A son's birth would rob the daughter of the dignity. It remains to be seen whether Queen Christine, who does not a dignity claimed by the Liberal

party for her child. This same Canovas, who holds in 1880 that the daughters of kings ought not to be Princesses of Asturias, forced the honor upon the sister of the King in 1875. In 1875 he wished to honor and elevate her, and to-day he tries to confirm her dignity and

power. The reactionary nobles, the most powerful soldiers, and all those who form the Liberal opposition in the monarchy, hate and fear the sister of the Queen, and have united in a proest against the proposed robbery of the daughter of a monarch of a rightful title. They act putable power of the Princess, and of flattering the Queen by fanning the antipathies that are supposed to exist between the two women, thereby gaining for themselves a foothold in

the court.

If the child is a son, the cross of Victoria, in memory of the oak cross which was the only banner of Pelayo when from the Asturian Mountains he began his struggles with the Moors, will be presented to the inheritor of the crown, together with the insignia of Golden Ficece, and the crosses of Isabella the Catholic, absurdities of court etiquette on this occasion | Charles III., and San Juan de Jerusalem which will secure for him the dignity of Prince d'Asturias.

FUNNY SCENE IN A COLONIAL PARLIA-MENT.

There occurred in the House to-night, on the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Maori Prisoners' bill, a scene which is unprecedented in the listery of the New Zealand Parliament. The thing came about in this way. Sir George Grey was speaking on the Maori Prisoners' bill, and describing the interview which took place between three native members of the House of Representatives and the Governor. Mr. Hall, the Premier, was busily employed correcting proofs.

Sir George Grey stopped sponking at ten minutes to 8, and said that he had no intention of proceeding until he could claim the Premier's attention, as he was pleading for an oppressed race to the House and country against the unjust action contemplated by the Ministry in imprisoning, without trial, a number of her Majosiy's subjects.

Mr. Hall, all this time, was correcting proofs of Hansard.

Mr. Johnston desired the Speaker to rule whether a member could remain in possession of the House without saying anything.

The Speaker ruled in the affirmative.

Mr. Richmond desired the Speaker to rule whether the member for the Thames was not obliged to speak.

The Speaker—No. (After a pause:) Will the

The Speaker ruled in the affirmative.

The Speaker wow (After a pause:) Will the whether the member for the Thames was not obliged to speak.

The Speaker—No. (After a pause:) Will the honorable member for the Thames speak?

Sir George Gray still remained silent.

Mr. McLean—I should like to say a few words on this bill. (Cries of order, and laughter.)

The Speaker—Will the honorable member proceed?

Sir George Gray—I owe a debt to the native race and to the House, which has been treated with such contempt.

Mr. Wood—I remember that Mr. O'Donoghue remained standing for four hours without uttering a word that could be heard, and the press remarked on the extraordinary fact that the House of Commons was not able to order him to sit down or to go on. (Order, order.)

Mr. Andrews—I rise to a point of order. (Order, order.)

Mr. Andrews—I rise to a point of order. (Order, order.) Can two honorable members occupy the floor at the same time? [An honorable member is standing no other can occupy the floor at the House at the same time. (Cries of order.)

The Speaker—Will the honorable member for the Thames proceed?

Sir George Gray—I will not proceed until I have the attention of the Premier. It is in support of the privileges of the House. In this case I am pleading for natives unon points with which the Premier is better acquainted than any one else in the House, I cartainly shall not go on until he attends to me, If I have to stand here until to-morrow.

Mr. Mooandrew asked whether the member for the Thames could more the adjournment of the House for half an hour to enable the Premier to correct his proofs.

Rr. Reeves—I would suggest that the Premier should correct his manners instead of his proofs. (Order.)

Mr. Harris—I should like to know whether all this silence will appear in "Hansard." (Great langsher.)

Mr. Delautour—The honorable member for the Thames, being in possession of the House, he must be regarded as speaking. I move that he be allowed to sit.

The Speaker—He cannot sit unless he gives way, and then h

A FRMALE CRUSOR An Indian Woman who Lived 18 Years Alone on an Island in the Pacific.

From the Schitterfoon. Mr. George Nidever of Santa Barbara has given a complete account of his discovery of a lone Indian woman on San Nicolas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 1853. Mr. Nidever is an otter hunter. He went to Santa Barbara in 1895, and found two other Americans, Isaac J. Sparks and Lewis T. Burton, engaged in the same busi-ness. They cuartered a schooner of twenty tons burden, built at Monterey, called Peor as Nada (letter than Notang), for a trip to the

and Lewis T. Burton, engaged in the same business. They chartered a schooner of twenty tons burden, built at Monterey, called Peor us Nada (Bester than Nothing), for a trip to the coast of Lawer California, leaving Santa Barbura about the first of May, 1835. Mr. Nideverdid not accompany them. Not being as successful as those in charge expected, three montia later the Peor es Nada put into San Pedro, the port or landing of Los Angeles, on her return trip. From San Pedro she went to the Island of San Nicolas, about seventy miles southwest from San Pedro and a little further southeast from San Barbara, for the purpose of removing the Indians then on the island to the main land, and returned with eighteen men, women, and children. How long the Indians had been residents of the island, how they got there, and by whose authority they were removed Mr. Nilever does not know. One of the Indians, rather dwarfed in intellect, but possessing physical strength equal to three or four ordinary men, remained at San Pedro; two of the women were taken by two Americans living in Los Angeles County; the remainder of the party divided, part going to Los Angeles and part to San Gabriel Mission. The two men who selected their partners from the party took an active part in having the Indians removed from the island.

An Indian woman was alsent gathering wood when the others were taken away, but returned to the camp or quariers, and, finding then deserted, followed in time to be taken aboard the schooner; but, not finding her children there, one a babe at the breast and the other aboard the schooner leaving. She called to those on board, but the only reply she got, and which she remembered to the day of her death, was "mafann," pronounced mah-nyah-nah, the Spanish word for "to-morrow," evidently menning that the schooner would return for her to-morrow or the following day. She threw herself down on the bench and cried long and bittery. She did not find her children, and supposed they were either taken off with the others or carried awa panesanto, and a root known by the name of "corcomite;" also a yellow root, the name of which was not given, and seal or sea lion blub-ber. As she had athlone shell fish hooks, and ines made of the sinews of the seal, it is proba-ble she supplied herself with fish from the press.

An approaching storm, and night coming on, An approaching storm, and night coming on, the water being quite shoal about the island and unsafe for a vessel during a high wind, those in charge of the Peor es Nada were compelled to leave for the safety of the ship, intending to return at a future time for the deserted woman. The vessel ran before the gale and reached San Pedro harbor in safety. But circumstances did not permit a return prior to the loss of the schooner in a storm a few weeks later, and the distance to the island was too great to be safely made in the simil short boats.

Section of the property of the

A WOMAN IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Aug. 14 .- "So you are going to the foothills ?" remarks a Denver acquaintance, -" to the foothills, where the very cows daren't switch their tails for fear of wearing them out!" The scornful warning does not check me. I know by this time that Denver regards the outer portions of the State as places for weeping and gnashing of teeth; besides, the foothills have long been familiar to me. Golden, Boulder, Morrison, a little addition to

Denver, and several other small towns, lie in this district, midway between plain and mountain, and ranches are seen wherever there are springs. On these ranches the experiment of farming without irrigation is tried with some success, crops being raised about once every three years. The owners do not confine themselves strictly to any one pursuit. They keep numbers of cattle and horses, and, if their crops fail, these support them. When both prove unprofitable, they quarry stone, burn lime, or cut wood in the mountains. The long ridges called "hog backs" protect them in winter from the piercing east wind, and their altitude gives them sum mer coolness. The air is very clear: railroad whistles can be heard with great distinctness at from eight to ten miles distance. Good health is the rule; but many complain of overpowering weariness, which seems to follow a residence of many years in any place in Colorado. Comfortable homes and sensible and industrious people, can be found in the foothills. Money is scarce, and a little of it goes a good way, Added to other sources of discontent in agricultural life here, is the extreme uncertainty of the market, the farmer often finding it overstocked with produce raised more cheaply in other States. I never heard much of the prosperity of farmers from the farmers themselves. though I have heard it frequently referred to elsewhere. They are hopeful, of course, but they are all willing to sell out. Taxes are high,

and mortgages numerous and inevitable.

A new settler is easily distinguished by his ambition to subdue the wilderness and his ready criticism of the slouchy ways about him. He advocates neat fences, deep ploughing, ear-lier ploughing—Ceres knows what. His neighbors smile. They have been through it all, and they know that in two years he will either have sold out or become one like themselves.

"I want some excitement," I complained one July evening. "I think it would do me good." "Do you?" returns the native, with a maliclous flash in her eyes. "Come for the cows." I knew, after the fashion of the country, that this speech held more than its apparent meaning; still the idea smiled upon me.

"Where are they?"
"In the mountains." was the terse reply. Charming! Visions of dim, blue hills, pine

of %.* forests in the violaity has caused the removal of the saw mills to points higher up and near the line of the South Park Railway. Many Denverites spend the summer there, riding in and out on the cars, a distance of sixteen miles, it is a tiny village, chaining some mineral springs, a hotel, and a collection of red rocks ridiculously named the Garden of the Annels. The powerty of western imagination in names is something extraordinary.

Last week Denver was crowded on the occasion of the firemen's State tournament. A length of two blocks on Fourteenth street was roped off and seats for spectators erected on the sidewalk. Here for two not days firemen from all parts of the State raced for the champion's belt. The exchement was great; a little colored boy was run ever, and nervous indies wapt with anxiety for the success of their favorites. The Denver boys won the prize, but the mountain papers bristle with accounts of the unfairness of the contest, and declare that Denver may keep the next one to herself.

The Gunnison district, so largely praised in the spring as the possessor of undiscovered Leadvilles, has inspired general disgust. The season of fine weather is short, and the creavery low grade. No country can have a right to expect the continuation of such prodigious strikes as those made in the carbonate camp. It may be taken as a rule that any mining district much advertised is at least doubtful. Facts spenit for themselves, and I have seen tha road to Leadville crowded with whicles of all descriptions before the Denver papers gave notice of the existence of such a piace. Colorado people, on the whole don't want new comers. The country is settled enough for them. They were happier when they went fifteen miles to the Post Office, and were on calling terms with the Indians, than they are to-day, to see tents and camps disappearing before the railroad. "I don't want to be crowded," was an old settler's reason for gains to the Gunnison. The sentiment in the seven wones of the manner of the outside country

tion, which very few possess, is here put to the severest test.

The first impression of the country is, I believe, seldom favorable. It takes time for the development of that fatal fascination which once made a gentleman write from the East, "Better poverty in Colorado than affiliance here." I heard two rough-looking fellows discuss the question in another spirit. This is no place for a man to live in," said one. "It's a place for a man to make all he can and go back home seain."

home again."
"No." growled his companion. "It's a place
for a white man to die in, that's all."
But even your title to a grave may be disputed.

THE PINE TREE PASSING AWAY. The Pine Forests of Michigan Being Rapidly

From the Cincinnuit Gazette.

ALPENA, Aug. 7.—Alpena is one of the many Michigan towns that are springing up along the lake shore at the mouths of rivers whose tributaries flow through the great pine forests of the State. Every river throughout the constantly receding timber belt of Michigan, now reaching from the Saginaw Valley to the Straits of Machinaw, sufficiently large to float a raft of logs, becomes a highway between the lumber camps, wherein moties crows of men, gathered for a few winter months from all nations of the world, rob the forests of their precious pine. The time is near when the pine, hearded by nature for ages within the bosem of her forests, will be exhausted; when the rough woodsman will have departed to other lands; when the sawmills, now bustling with life, will stand silent and dedescreted. What is to be the future of this region when that time shall arrive? Is it to remain a useless waste, awaiting the slow restoration of its forests? It is certain that the agricultural value of the land stripped of its pine is proving to be much greater than was formerly supposed. Clearning are being made and good ALPENA, Aug. 7 .- Alpena is one of the

Biddy's Song of the Dress.

While the chick of the Write World Will the chick of the Wirkl Sark verity
Till me brain be cust to eliving 1
Mira wark weigh
Till the man as the briefs were sin!
Senn as boole on braid
Band on busics on braid
Band on busics on weigh
Oco, I see it off on a dream.

Och, men, wid sisters dear!
Och, men, wid mothers and wives:
I'm show them said nordless at deas
As they tover saw in their sixth
Suth a sixth sixth
That brazen loost Polly is root.
She thive can sitte wid bright McFine.
Whin arrayed in me polly lake shirt.

Whin arrayed the me pully user sairs.

From the full break nast time?

With a much wars?

As a post will wise at a rayme!

Bland an bustle an soam,

Soam as bustle and soam.

Till me hearts in a flutter, me brain's in a whirl,

Wid a dress that is periodity garand!

Och, but to brathe the breath
avithe cowarp and principle schwate,
Wid a sin united above the bread,
And while person and take.
An thin for one short hold:
At the ball while the is smale,
Wid its ribbons an hostocca and in belows—
Och it's gay as a circus parade;

A Musical Mouser.

Frank Abols, a conductor on the Grand Trains, who resides in Eatile Creek, possessed at line which has a reinfactor include a formation of the Grand Trains, who resides in Eatile Creek, possessed at line which has a relativistic market in the formation of the following the followin

VERY OLD PROPER

Many of them Showing Remarkable Proceedings of Both Body and Mind. Jones County, Iowa, has its centenarian, Robert Garr. James Stone is a Louisville, Ky., man, 103 years of age, he has had eleven wives James Stone is a Louisville, R., man, 103 years of age, who has had eleven wives.

The mother of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Learned of Oxford, Mass, suil lives at the acc of 00 years.

M. C. Wapd, or Batavis, N. T. 1s 15 years of age, and Jointa Stovell of Achdumium, Mass., is 91.

Joseph Money died on Friday at Little Washington, Ps., lust as se had completed a century of live.

Mrs. Little Peabody of Quincy, Ill., was 91 when she died, and Bendardt Elektron of Ten Miles Pa., 101.

Mrs. Thomas Adams of Electrony and Ill., has descendants to the Illia general in, and 1s 97 years 1 age.

In 1703 Julia Wilson was a slave in Plainte infiniand if years of age. She is therefore 100 years of age.

Mrs. Prunence Glover Lakes pride in for hirthplace.

Maryland, and celebrated for centennial on Nomalay.

Near Stantons, in Coritch, N. Y., Abiguil Bramer re-Near Saratoga, in Corioth, N. Y. Abizail Bramer re-cently met her death by accident at the age of 98 years. Mrs Joanna Boulger died recently in Chilicothe, Ohio, aged 92, and Abraham, Steward at Indianapolis aged 101. Tucson, Arizona, has two centenarians, Mexicans, born in Sonera Bascual Cruz, 110 years old, and Jesus Obledo, 107 years old. Mrs. Margaret Dodeon of Houston County, Texas, plores in the fact that she has fitty-one greatgrand-children living.

James Hyart of Windeld, L. L. is 92 years of are, and comes regularly to New York to draw his pension as a veteran of the war of 1812. After living 03 years, Andrew Shafer of Allegheny, Pa, ras straightd to death by robbers who entered his dwelling in the night tor planner. was strongled to death by robbers who entered his dwelling in the night for planner.

Mrs Margaret Kale of Feating, Pa., was 107 years of
age on Westnesday, and Mrs Livila Wireca of Greenbirs, Ind. died on that day, skeal 02.

The Starth Ward of Sastinas Citr Mich. claims a French
woman 110 years of night with nighted, cultivated, and
ding two areas of potates in its means.

Mrs Sarch Mossley of Multon, Ind., is enjoying a visit
from her son, whom who has not seen in forty-seven
years. Mrs Mossley is \$11 years old. years. Mrs. Moseley is \$11 years old.

Sixteen soldiers met in Paris. Rv., recently, whose united ages was LEEO years, or an average of sold years.

The oldest was \$0, and the youngest \$2.

"I'm not at all the facilities and Mrs. Allo of Tylersburg, Pa., as she sat down in her son's house, acter a walk of seven and a har alless—and whe is in lar 107th year.

Aria Miller and Asby Washinston of Warwick, Pa., are each \$2 years of age. But Perry O'Net and William Shafter of Middletown, O., are each \$7 years of age.

Mrs. Eaglin, a Kenticky lady of Carroll County, was always a great lover of the circus. She is \$6 years of age, but recently walked two miles to attend one.

High Palls, N. V., has lost her last voteran of the war. always a great lover of the circus. She is the pears of age, but recently walked two miles to attend one. High Falls, N. Y., has lost her last veteran of the war of 1812 in Atranam. D. Clearwater, who inter recently in his 94th year. He always enloyed good health.

Mrs. Rennah Cox of Haiderness, N. H., calebrated her 194th birthday on the 25th off. She weeks all amout the lones without assistance, and reads without classes.

Mrs. Pelsecca Frest of Hist. County, Georgia, tells steries of the Revolutionary war. She is 107 years of age and still in splendle health, retaining all her families.

When the grandmother of N. R. Donk of Stockton, Call, was a century old site make him a just of wooden socks, she died recently at Wythe County, Va., aged 113 years, which only a servantance cold Mrs. Haisheld lives in for quiet home in Pulicherphia. She has passed a centery in years, is very feeble and eliment heipless, and likes serindor. a century in years, is very record and annote deposing and likes accined to the first and the second of the lips and the extreme heat at the next week. Lydia Brentise of Akr. in, Oxio, which over so years of age, worked in the first these site day in the first the state of the lips and labor had no apparent effect upon her. Muscheron, Mich., is proud of Mrs. Honora, Hogan, who is as twely as the year of the delta Ruits, and sewe with-out classes, thus a spential appetite, and walks to church regularly each Sunisy, at the age of US. Benjamin Fish of Treaton, N.J., sithboath 94 years of are, we am active business man to be day of his death. He died while eding breakinst on the 221 ult. He was the first man to burn stove coat in Treation. the first man to barn store coar in Trenton.

The Faurth of Jaly brought joy to Mrs. Newton King of Bartford, Cont. Sice is very oid, his been partially instance, and has not conversed for over seven years, but on the "Fourth" site smallenty regarded her speech.

Troy, N. Y. Is the home of Mrs. Elvira Crath, who although over Enverse of are, is still leaching a private school, over which is no has pre-suled for the list flip years. She has taught but concentration of one family.

Market the pld Found trade. years. She has taught one renorations of one family.

Marsac, the old Fremin trader, and in May City, Mich.,
on Thursday, axed 199 years. He was an old state,
there the trade of the Northwest when they ran through
an almost uchroken wilderness, and lought on the staff of
George Het-ely of Harrisburg died recently in his Olst
year. He, with his brother, was drained in the war of
lely, and mayerled to distingue to take of that city. He
was an active testines are, and the last enrylving and
dier of the war of tell fixing in thereboxer. 1812, and margined to maximum to substind that city. He was an active distinct man, and the last surviving and dier of the war of tell living in threthem.

If all a century may Eddor William L. Benedict of Warwick, N. Y. cradicians found a field of grain. On the same farm he performed the same work on Wednesday last. He afterward drove different mice to tentil an appointment to present. He is over 29 years of size.

Samme farm he performed the same work on Wednesday last. He afterward drove different mice to tentil an appointment to present. He is over 29 years of size.

Samme Trooms of New Parts. Other died recently at the age of 22 and un to the say of his death employed remarkably anotherist. He extracted the size of war and solive has been into the section of the feet was an active manner of the Methods thurst. For sixty years an active member of the Methods thurst. Cohn. For over feet; and the colonial structure of the Methods thurst. Cohn. For over the different control of the feet was now accepted the press. He the Colonial is now 34 years of size. He has visited in person every President same was an active for the press. He has visited in person every President same was accepted the press. He the Colonial is now 34 years of size. He has visited in person every President same was according to the result of the size of the

deserted. What is to be the future of this region when that time shall arrive? I at it forests? It is certain that the sarricultural value of the land stripped of its plants proving to be much greater inan was formerly required to the forests? It is certain that the sarricultural value of the land stripped of its plants proving to be much greater inan was formerly received to the same of the land along the received in the control of the forest fires of Michigan, sweet over 10,000 acres of fine and along the late Huron cast, one of the control of the same of the land along the late Huron cast, one of the control of the same of the land along the late Huron cast, one of the control of the same of the land along the late Huron cast, one of the control of the same of the late fire and the late Huron cast, one of the late huron cast, one of the late huron cast, one of the late huron districts in said to be the finest farming. The same of the late huron of the burned districts, and that it would be thereforth the late of the late huron cast, one of the lat